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# THE DIGITAL COMPUTER AS AN AUTOMATIC TEACHING DEVICE

PETER D. STOGIS

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Peter D. Stogis



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AN AUTOMATIC TEACHING DEVICE

by

Peter D. Stogis

Lieutenant, United States Navy

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

IN

ENGINEERING ELECTRONICS

United States Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California

1965

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#### ABSTRACT

One way in which the computer can be used in a teaching situation is by making available to the instructor a computer language which permits him to prepare course material according to the precepts of programmed instruction. The computer then administers the course to the student in the manner prescribed by the instructor. This method is developed using a typewriter as the computer input-output device. The potential role of computer assisted instruction is also discussed.



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#### 1. Introduction.

It is generally accepted in the educational community that there is now, and there will be in the future, an increasing shortage of qualified instructors and educational facilities at all levels.

To alleviate these problems, attempts are being made to develop more efficient educational processes. Amongst the physical aids to instruction which have already been introduced are slides, movies, books, models, mock-ups and closed-circuit and broadcast educational television. More lately, programmed texts and computer assisted instruction have been added.

Programmed instruction is founded on the results of psychological research into the human learning process. Basically, it is suggested by this research that small segments of information should be presented, followed by questions which the student must successfully answer before proceeding. Many textbooks such as Encyclopedia Britannica's TEMAC series have adopted this technique.

Some experimentation has been conducted using electronic digital computers as the device to exploit the philosophy of programmed instruction [1,4,7,10,11]. The computer's speed permits considerable analysis of the student's responses so that he may be routed through the course of instruction in the manner most suited to his individual capabilities. The computer can be used at the same time to tabulate and analyze the student's responses. This tabulation can assist the instructor in evaluating the effectiveness of his course and the abilities of individual students and groups of students.



In the interest of economy, the computer could be time-shared between several students and/or instructors and could also be used for non-instructional tasks.

The purpose of this paper is to discuss the programming of a computer for use as a teaching device and to analyze its potential.



2. Essential Characteristics of Programmed Instruction.

Programmed instruction as envisioned by psychologists differs from conventional methods in that it programs the learning process through which an individual must pass to acquire specific knowledge [14]. It does this by presenting discrete increments of carefully ordered information to the student and by requiring his comprehension of each increment before continuing. It has the further advantage of providing the student with immediate feedback concerning the correctness of each of his responses. This permits self pacing and tends to produce a lower error rate.

To be of value, programmed instruction must either assist the instructor in his normal task and/or replace some of his efforts by a procedure which is at least as effective as his normal teaching processes. Since face to face contact is not a characteristic of programmed instruction, some tools, such as personal observation, will not be available to the instructor. On the other hand, some teaching techniques can be implemented very effectively.

The important psychological principles behind the learning process vare [2]:

- a. Participation. The more actively a student participates in a learning experience, the more attentive and motivated he is, the more he retains, and the more effective is the experience.
- b. Reward. Students learn best when their efforts are rewarded.



- c. Immediacy of reinforcement. The more immediate the acknowledgment, reward and/or correction, the more effective is the learning.
- d. Knowledge of results. Students learn best when they know whether their response to a question is right or wrong.
- e. Individual difference. The closer the learning situation matches each individual's needs, capacity, and capability, the more effective is the learning.

Before computer programs (software) can be written, these principles must be further catagorized in relation to the mechanics of their application. The software must allow the author to present or provide:

- a. Reading assignments or textual material.
- b. Questions.
- c. Timely requests for student responses.
- d. Anticipated correct or incorrect answers to be compared with student responses.
- e. Comments for anticipated and unanticipated student responses.
- f. Branching through basic and remedial course material in a sequence which can be conditioned by the student's performance.



#### 3. Equipment.

The Control Data Corporation (CDC) model 160 computer was used for this project. It is a small general purpose computer having 4096 12-bit words of core storage and a 6.4 usec cycle time.

A CDC model 163 magnetic tape unit has been used for additional storage. The United States Naval Postgraduate School installation has available a CDC model 161 typewriter and a Data Display Corporation model 65 display unit for use as man/machine interaction devices. The typewriter was selected because of its relative ease of programming and its immediate location to the computer.



4. Application of the Computer to Programmed Instruction.

In section 2, the tasks which the instructor wishes to have performed by the programmed teaching device were listed. Shorthand notations (pseudo operation codes) are now assigned to these tasks so that the computer program can recognize the instructor's intentions (Table 1).

The author's course segments then become the arguments of the pseudo operation codes. Briefly, the author might supply a reading assignment (rd), then a question (qu), followed by anticipated correct answers (ca and cb) and anticipated wrong answers (wa and wb). Interspersed amongst the above may be comments the instructor desires to deliver for anticipated and unanticipated student responses (ty and un). Labeling and branching information are also supplied by the instructor to control the flow of course material to the student. A simple example is shown in Figure 1.

Editing procedures are provided to permit the instructor to revise his course as required.

The instructor is free to write his course in a manner commensurate with his imagination and ingenuity; however, because hardware is an integral part of the system, certain rules of procedure and format are necessary. The computer program has been written so that these rules are few in number and as simple as possible. Detailed operating instructions for the writing of a course will be found in Appendix II.



## TABLE 1.

## PSEUDO OPERATION CODES FOR USE BY THE INSTRUCTOR

0	p code	Argument description
r	d	A reading assignment, textual material or
		general comment.
q	u	A question to be presented to the student.
C	a	The best correct answer of a set of correct answers.
c	b	Secondary correct answers of the same set.
W	a	The first wrong answer of a set of wrong answers.
W	b	Secondary wrong answers of the same set.
t	у	A comment to be presented if the student responded
		with an argument of a ca, cb, cb set or a wa, wb,
		wb set.
u	n	A comment to be presented if the student response
		does not match any of the supplied answers.
b	r	A jump instruction.



first

rd SAMPLE COURSE
Read Section 4.1 of the course text 'Modern Algebra."

qu Solve the following equations for x:

$$x + y = 2$$

$$x - y = 4$$

ca 3

cb 3.0

ty Correct

br second

wa -1

wb - 1.0

ty You have solved for y. Try again.

un Check your typing and try again.

br 1st help

1st help

qu To solve for x, it is necessary to reduce the two equations in two unknowns to one equation in x. The simplest way to perform this operation is by adding the two equations. Now, what is the value for x?

ca 3

cb 3.0

ty Correct

br second

un The correct answer is 
$$x + y = 2$$
  
 $+ \frac{x - y = 4}{2x} = 6$   
 $x = 3$ 

second .....,

Figure 1. The use of pseudo operation codes by the instructor.



A separate mode of operation is provided for the student. In this mode the computer administers the author's course to the student. The sample course of Figure 1 could unfold in a different manner to different students as indicated, for example, in Figures 2 and 3. The student may also ask for help in which case the computer responds with the correct answer (ca).

Student responses are recorded to permit grading and the analysis of course effectiveness.

Operating instructions for the student are described in Appendix III.

The course material may be entered into the system by a typist or by the instructor himself. In the latter case, the instructor can change his role from professor to student in order to check the instructional mode of operation.



first

### SAMPLE COURSE

Read Section 4.1 of the course text "Modern Algebra."

(Student signals completion of the reading assignment)

Solve the following equations for x:

$$x + y = 2$$

$$x - y = 4$$

3

Correct

second .....

Figure 2. The result of student A's enrollment in the sample course of Figure 1.

first

### SAMPLE COURSE

Read Section 4.1 of the course text "Modern Algebra." (Student signals completion of the reading assignment) Solve the following equations for x:

$$x + y = 2$$

$$x - y = 4$$

4

Check your typing and try again.

Ъ

To solve for x, it is necessary to reduce the two equations in two unknowns to one equation in x. The simplest way to perform this operation is by adding the two equations. Now, what is the value for x?

-1

The correct answer is x + y = 2  $+ \frac{x - y = 4}{2x}$  $= \frac{3}{2}$ 

second.......

Figure 3. The result of student B's enrollment in the sample course of Figure 1.



# 5. System test.

After the programming was completed, a small test course was entered and several "students" were enrolled. It was then possible to test the system for proper functioning. No attempt was made to evaluate the effectiveness of this system in an actual teaching environment.



### 6. Conclusions.

The Control Data model 160 computer used in this project proved adequate for this application. However, because of the computer program occupied two-thirds of memory, a slight problem developed in the manipulation of course material (Appendix IV). In addition, a computer used in an actual teaching installation should have indexing and memory test instructions in its machine language repertoire for more efficient operation.

It was clear from the beginning that magnetic tape is not a satisfactory medium for intermediate storage. Its serial method of recording required inefficient software techniques and could lead to delays in operation. Both of these problems could be rectified by the use of random access disk files or drums.

The typewriter is considered only moderately effective as an interaction device. Average reading speeds greatly exceed the output speed of any typewriter and the generation of the symbol notation used in some fields can be difficult or even impossible. For example, the manipulations required to type a definite integral (  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  ), especially from the standpoint of the student, reduce the effectiveness of the man/machine communication.

A device considered more suitable for this application is a cathode ray tube/keyboard combination such as the Data Display Corporation model 65. Textual material could then be presented essentially instantaneously and modification of the character set or type format will generally be more feasible.



Industry is currently developing new devices such as the Rand Tablet [13] which will allow handwritten communication with the computer. These devices would greatly increase the potential of computer assisted instruction.

The pseudo operation codes, listed in Table 1, were sufficient for the course tested; however, a need is recognized for the expansion of the branching code. Situations are anticipated when the instructor may wish to make his branches depend upon the student's performance, as might be measured by the number of help requests, the number of attempts to answer a question or the time taken to respond. The software could easily be expanded to include these facilities.

To fully exploit new ideas in teaching techniques, it might also be desirable to provide means for the instructor to change the software logic. This, however, would make it necessary for the instructor to acquire a knowledge of computer programming.

There has been a suggestion that statistical decision theory could be used to <u>automatically</u> adapt a course to a student's learning characteristic [8]. This represents a rather revolutionary concept but typifies the ideas that are expected to be germinated by the presence of a computer in an educational environment.

Programmed instruction, especially when computer assisted, appears to require a more precise approach to instruction than is the case in conventional circumstances. In the classroom, a teacher can react to each new situation as it arises, but here he must anticipate the student reaction to course material. Of course, the instructor could just



observe the tabulation of student responses and revise his course as required, but it may take some time to acquire a satisfactory sample size. In the meantime, the earlier students would suffer. The new thought patterns required are not considered to present an overwhelming burden to an experienced instructor, but he must anticipate that the preparation of course material will be very slow. This apparent disadvantage is balanced by the fact that the material, once prepared, can be used repeatedly. Several publications are available to assist the instructor in the preparation of programmed instruction

[9, 10, 12, 14].

There is, currently, one other aspect of computer assisted instruction which may cause difficulty. When questions require lengthy answers, there are usually many different, but correct, ways in which the answer can be expressed. The computer program would have no difficulty in checking the answers, but the instructor would be hard pressed to supply all possible correct answers. These remarks also apply to plurals, contractions, punctuation, etc. For this reason computer assisted instruction is likely to be more easily applied in the fields of the exact sciences.

At this point, it might be well to point out that the software has been developed with the prerequisite that communication with the computer should be as effortless as possible or, in other words, that the instructor should be isolated from computer programming. To realize this goal a rather complex system program is necessary and it is estimated that a complete system would require in the order of one man year to develop.



Not yet mentioned is the question of cost. Although several organizations have been experimenting with computer assisted instruction, no industrial firm has yet reached a stage of development that would permit cost analysis. At the moment, it is not even clear if it would be more economical for a computer assisted instruction system to be set up with its own small computer or whether it should share part of the operating time of a large computer system. Other important factors include: the potential for reducing the class contact time of the instructor, student usage, and the time required to write a course. The high cost of computers would seem to indicate a high cost of operation; however, it is suspected that a well designed system when optimized in relation to modern hardware technology and the other factors mentioned above could produce a very reasonable cost per student hour.

There has been some effort to compare the effectiveness of computer assisted instruction with classroom instruction [2,5]. Although this author feels that the sample size in many cases was too small to be decidedly conclusive, these studies indicate a slight advantage to computer assisted instruction. The system discussed in this paper was not used in an actual teaching situation; however, feedback to the student was found to be extremely fast---so much so that, at times, it was disconcerting. This by itself is not conclusive since the quality of the feedback is still determined by the instructor; however, it does indicate that computer time is available to incorporate other desirable features as discussed earlier in this section.

Computer assisted instruction is viewed as a potentially powerful addition to the teaching art.



# 7. Acknowledgments.

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<sup>\*</sup>These references also contain extensive bibliographies.



### APPENDIX I

### EQUIPMENT OPERATION

### 1. Computer

The program is loaded at program address 0000. Run the program from program address 0000.

### 2. Tape unit

The course tape is loaded on the CDC 163, which is set to unit 1 and coded parity.

### 3. Typewriter

Check power on, disconnect switch to AUTO, and the control switch to COMPUTER. Set the first tab stop 10 spaces in from the left margin.

At the start, the computer will request the administrative information described in Appendix II. When the instructor mode is indicated, the computer drives the typewriter to the first tab and types a colon. A carriage return at this juncture indicates that a label or special author function is to follow. If a carriage return is not hit, the computer expects a legal pseudo operation code to follow.

Two double character codes are accepted. A double period signifies an "end of block." A double comma in the instructor mode orders the computer to erase the present line. A restart occurs where the line began before the erase call. In the student mode, the erase code is a carriage return or a double comma.



### APPENDIX II

# OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE WRITING OF A COURSE

The complete list of pseudo operation codes is shown in Table 2.

Rules of format are as follows:

- a. Labels and the op-codes FINIS, STUD and PROF are always written at the left hand margin.
- b. All other operation codes are written at the first tab as indicated automatically by the computer.
- c. Second and successive lines of an argument may start anywhere and there is no limit set on the length.
- d. The termination of labels and the arguments of the pseudo operation codes is signaled by the end of block (EOB) code. The computer will respond with a carriage return.

Rules of procedure are as follows:

- a. A reading assignment must be followed by another reading assignment or by a question.
- b. A question must be followed by a correct answer (ca), a comment (ty), or a branch (br).
- c. A label or the argument of a branch must be ten characters, or less, in length. If more than ten characters are written, the computer will accept only the first ten.
- d. The operation codes "ca" and "cb" are part of a set as are "wa" and "wb". This allows the instructor to initiate the same comment (ty) or branch for a number of student responses.



e. Comments for unanticipated student responses (un) are listed at the end of a course block -- just before a new label -- but may be followed by a branch.

The instructor is then free to use the operation codes as he pleases; however, there are two features of the student mode which the instructor will have to keep in mind. When a "ca" or "cb" operation code is successfully executed, the program will proceed to the next "rd" or "qu", after typing any "ty" arguments associated with the "ca" - "cb" group. This action may be modified by the use of a branch. When a "wa", "wb" or "un" operation code is successfully executed, the computer will wait for another student response to the present question after typing any "ty" arguments. In other words, the program loops back to the "ca" following the present question. Again a branch will modify this procedure and if a branch is not supplied after the last "un" argument, further unanticipated responses will cause a loop condition until a correct answer is finally given.

A sample course as actually entered into the computer is shown in Figure 4.

These messages are listed in Table 3. Unfortunately, the computer cannot anticipate the instructor's intentions and some course error messages will appear only in the student mode; therefore, it is recommended that the instructor assume the role of a student to check his course.



# TABLE 2

# PSEUDO OPERATION CODES

Op code	Argument description
rd	A reading assignment, textual material or general comment.
qu	A question to be presented to the student.
ca	The best correct answer of a set of correct answers. This
	could be the only member of the set.
cb	Secondary correct answers of the same set.
wa	The first wrong answer of a set of wrong answers. This
	could be the only member of the set.
wb	Secondary wrong answers of the same set.
ty	A comment to be presented if the student responded with
	an argument of a ca, cb, cb set or a wa, wb, wb
	set.
un	A comment to be presented if the student response does
	not match any of the supplied answers.
br	A jump instruction.
	apparat minemany copies

# SPECIAL FUNCTION CODES

Label field	<u>Description</u>			
Instructor codes				
FINIS	This code signals the completion of the segment of the			
	course the instructor wishes to write at one sitting.			
STUD	This code will switch the instructor into the student			
	mode.			
PROF	This code will switch the instructor back into his own			
	mode and is used only after the use of STUD.			



### Student codes

GO TO XXXX The XXXX is a four digit label identifier obtained from the course index. This statement is used by a student when he desires to go to a different course area.

HELP When typed instead of a normal response, the computer gives the correct answer to the current question.

STOP Indicates the student desires to terminate his instruction.



# TABLE 3

# DESCRIPTION OF COMPUTER MESSAGES TO AN OPERATOR

Message	Description and action required.
TYPE S FOR STUDENT OR P FOR PROF	This is the first message typed after the initial start
	and sets the mode of operation.
TYPE O FOR OLD OR N FOR NEW	Used in the instruction mode, this action informs the computer
	that course is being continued or a new course will be written.
TYPE LAST NAME	A request for the identity of the student.
TYPE DESIRED 4 DIGIT START NUMBER	Allows student to choose his starting point.
ERROR IN OP CODE. TRY AGAIN.	The author has used an illegal op code.
NO CR BEFORE EOB. TRY AGAIN.	A carriage return is not allowed before the EOB code when
	typing a label or the argument to a branch code.
DUPLICATE LABEL, TRY AGAIN.	Duplicate labels are not accepted.
YOUR LAST COURSE RECORD IS:	When an old course is being continued, the last course
	block is typed out to the instructor. This heading precedes
	the type out.
Line erased.	Informs the operator that the computer has accepted the erase call.
THE CORRECT ANSWER IS:	Given when the student has requested help.
COURSE ERROR. INSTRUCTIONS TERMINATED.	Typed out when the computer has found an unreasolvable conflict.



TYPE S FOR STUDENT OR P FOR PROF.

P
TYPE O FOR OLD OR N FOR NEW
D

first ..

Read Section 4.1 of the course text "Modern Algebra."

:qu Solve the following equations for x:

x + y = 2 x - y = 4

:ca 3..
:cb 3.0..
:ty Correct. ..
:br second..
:wa -1..
:wb -1.0..
:ty You have solved for y. Try again. ..
:un Check your typing and try again. ..
:br lst help..

1st help..

:qu To solve for x, it is necessary to reduce the two equations in two unknowns to one equation in x. The simplest way to perform this operation is by adding the two equations. Now, what is the value for x?..

:CX

ERROR IN OP CODE. TRY AGAIN.

:ca 3..

:ty Correct. ..

:br second..

:un The correct answer is:

x + y = 2 x - y = 4  $2c_{,,}$ 

Line erased.

2x = 6 x = 3...

second ..

:qu (more course would be added here) WE will insert some random material. ..

:ca 546..

:ty You are correct. ..

:ty This exercise is continued on the next page. ..

Figure 4. A sample course as entered into the computer. (Page 1 of 2)



:un You have given an answer which is not logical.

Try again. ..

:br third...

stud.. (Here the author wishes to check his course )
TYPE DESIRED 4 DIGIT START NUMBER

0001..

first

0001

SAMPLE COURSE

Read Section 4.1 of the course text Modern Algebra.

Solve the following equations for x:

x + y = 2 x - y = 4

4..

Check your typing and try again.

-1..

You have solved for y. Try again.

help..

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS

3 3••

Correct.

second 0002

(more course would be added here) WE will insert

some random material.

547...

You have given an answer which is not logical.

Try again.

prof..

(Here the author returns to writing his course)

YOUR LAST COURSE RECORD IS:

second

0002

qu (more course would be added here) WE will insert

some random material.

ca 546

ty You are correct.

ty This exercise is continued on the next page.

un You have given an answer which is not logical.

Try again.

br third 0004

finis..

TYPE S FOR STUDENT OR P FOR PROF.

Figure 4. A sample course as entered into the computer. (Page 2 of 2)



### APPENDIX III

### OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR A STUDENT

At the start, the computer will request the student's name. The student enters his name on the typewriter and types an EOB. The computer will then generate the following message: "TYPE 4 DIGIT START NUMBER." This number (greater than 0000) refers to the label identifier listed in the course index. After being informed of the desired starting point, the computer will go there and start the course of instruction.

Anytime the typewriter is positioned at the left hand margin and the INPUT light is on, the computer is waiting for a response from the student. In the case of a reading assignment, textual material or general comment just preceding, the proper response is an EOB code. In all other cases the student should type his answer followed by an EOB code.

Several special codes may be used instead of a normal response.

"HELP" will signal the computer to produce the correct answer to the question. After the correct answer has been typed out the computer will wait for the student to type back the answer exactly as it was given. If the student desires to skip or return to a given course area he types "GO TO XXXX". XXXX is the same number described in the first paragraph. The code word "STOP" will terminate instruction.

All special codes must be followed by an EOB.

If the student makes a typing error, a carriage return will signal a erase code.

Refer to Table 3, Appendix II for error messages.



### APPENDIX IV

# SOFTWARE SPECIFICATIONS

All information processing is performed in BCD code. All characters are handled in packed form --- two BCD characters per computer word.

Course information is recorded on magnetic tape in 100 BCD character record lengths. A typewriter line comprises one record. The line is transferred to tape when a carriage return key is hit.

A course block is considered to be that section of course material between labels but including the identifying label. An end-of-file mark is written on the tape just before a new label. Course material is read into the computer memory by course blocks. The present program length restricts course block lengths to a maximum of 42 typewriter lines.

Only 54 of the 64 possible octal codes are utilized for character representation. Six of the remaining codes were used to identify special course and typewriter functions as follows:

Tab	51	Carriage Return	55
Backspace	56	Upper Case	16
Lower Case	76	End of Block	36

The computer ignores spaces in the arguments of the codes "ca", "cb", "wa", and "wb" and in the student's response.

In the instructor mode, the software generates a symbol table to store information regarding labels and the branch arguments. Each entry in the symbol table occupies six computer words and its bit structure is depicted in Figure 5. This symbol table is located at the end of a course tape. It is read in when the instructor mode



is called and is dumped to tape when the instructor mode is terminated by the label "FINIS". Figure 6 depicts the magnetic tape layout.

The flow diagrams are shown in Figures 7, 8 and 9.

The computer listing is contained in Appendix V. Definitions of significant symbolic addresses are given in Appendix VI and a cross reference table for the listing will be found in Appendix VII.



				B	it	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
Co	mputer	word:																
Word	Bit		Us	se														
1	11		A	"1"	ind	ica	tes	the	sym	bol	is	us	ed a	as	a l	abe	1.	
	10		A	"1"	ind	ica	tes 1	the	sym	bol	is	us	ed a	as	a b	ran	ch.	
	9		No	ot u	sed.													
	8-0			thre			t oc	tal	ref	ere	nce	nui	mbe	r a	ssi	gne	d to	5
2-6			Sy	mbo	l ch	arac	cter	s pa	cke	d t	WO 1	per	WO	rd.				
77.4	C D				- 0	_		,	. 1		•		. 1 1					

Figure 5. Bit structure of a entry in the symbol table.

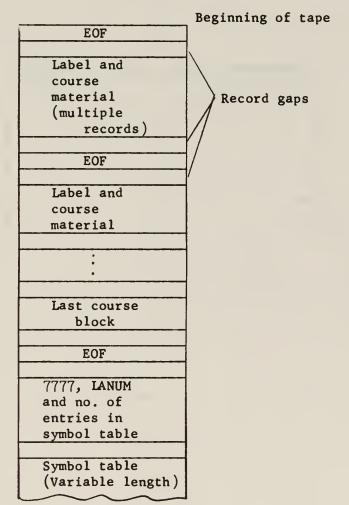
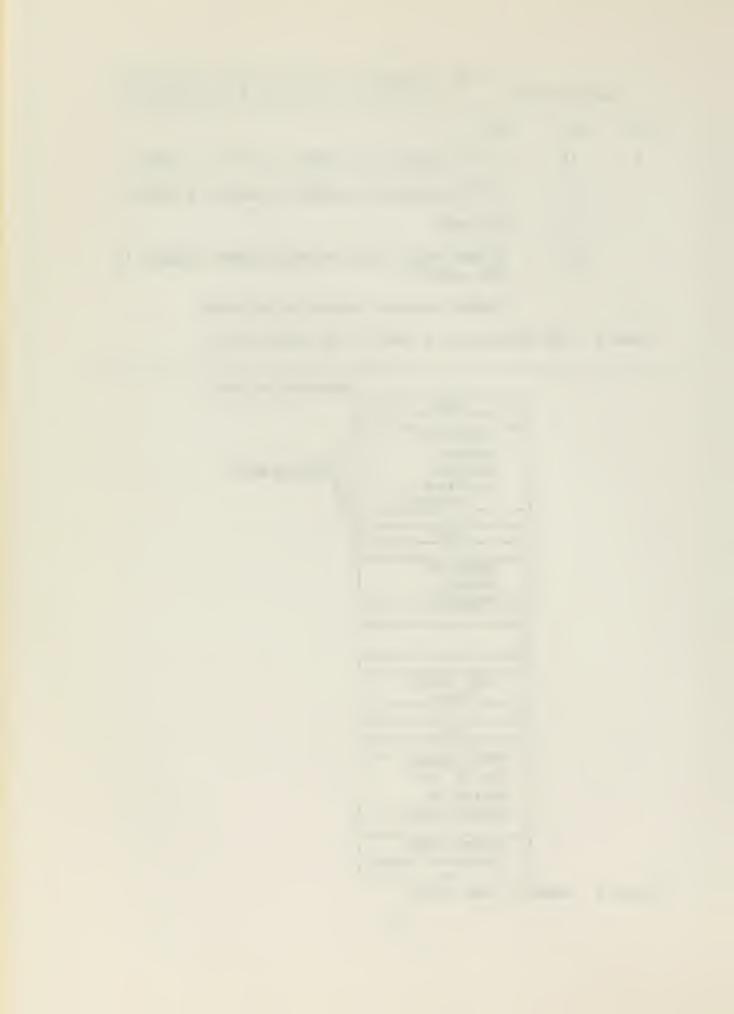


Figure 6. Magnetic tape layout.



MASTER PROG. ON PAPER TAPE

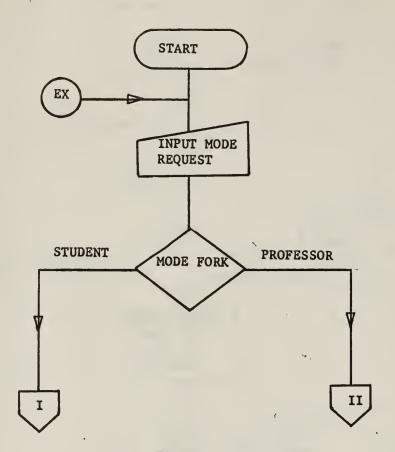


Figure 7. System Flow Diagram - Mode Control.



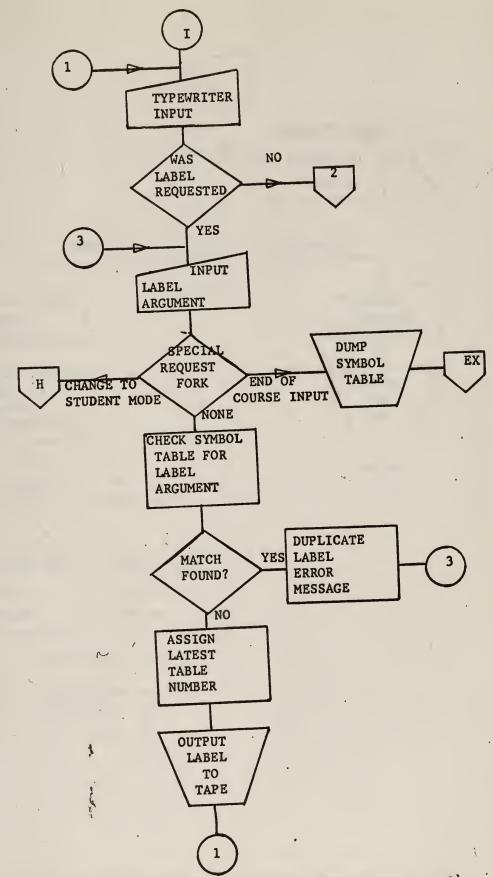
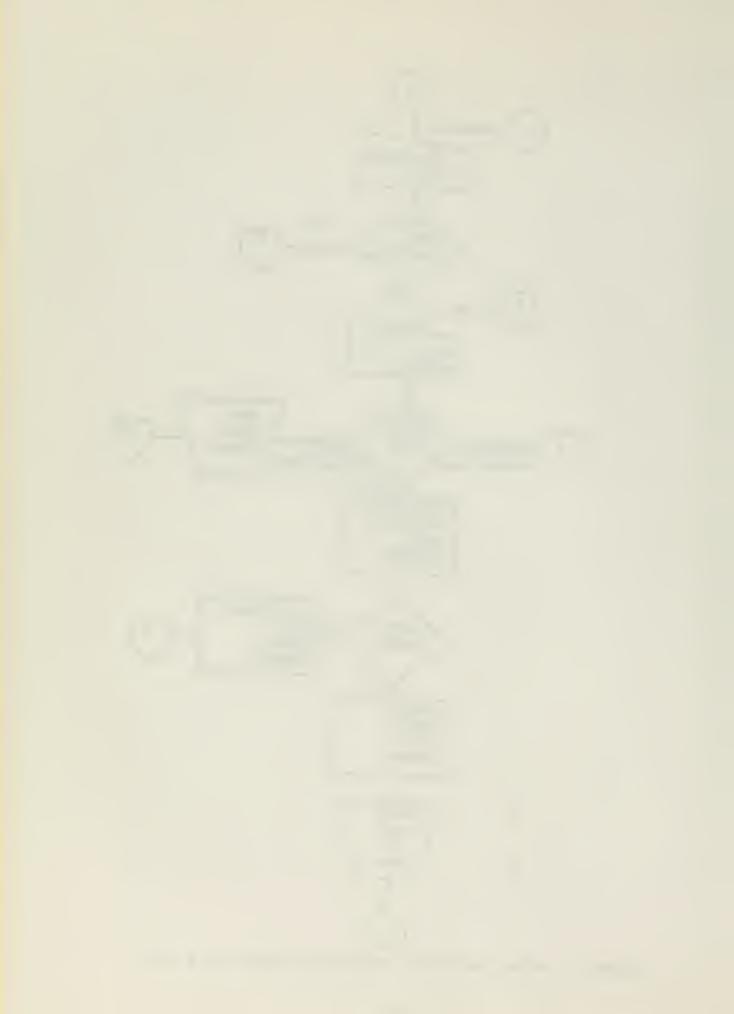


Figure 8. System Flow Diagram - Instructor Mode (Page 1 of 2)



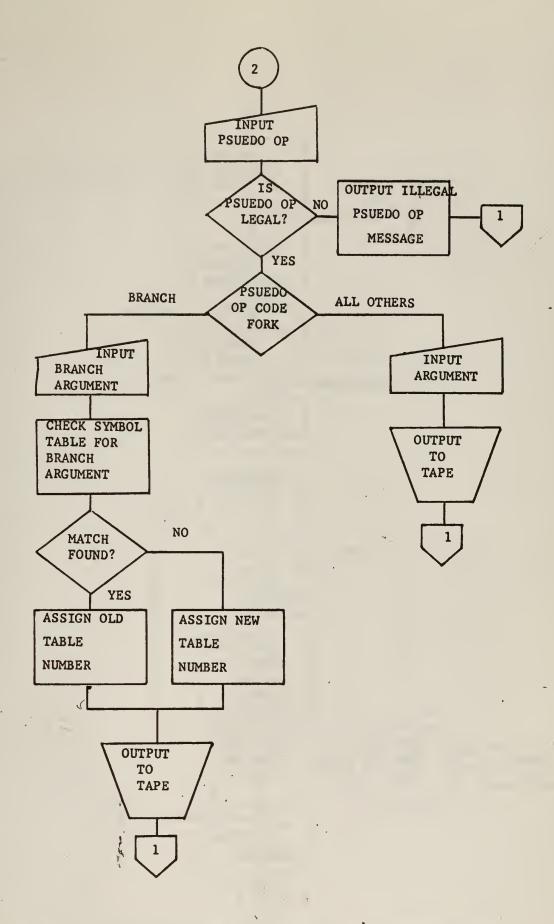
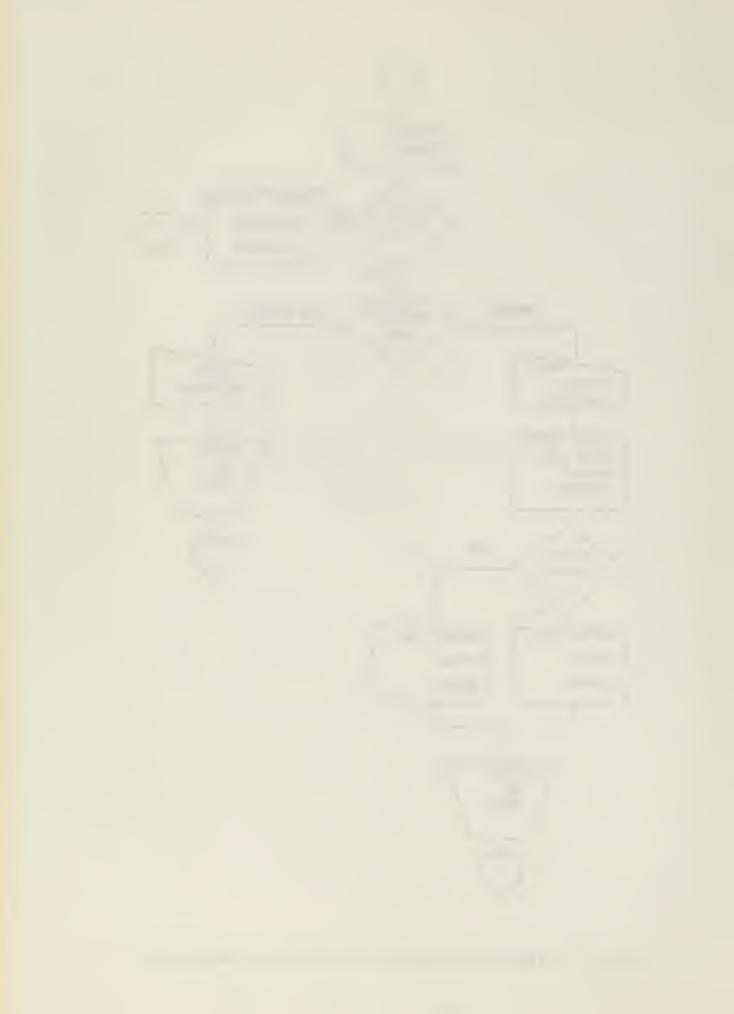


Figure 8. System Flow Diagram - Instructor Mode (Page 2 of 2)



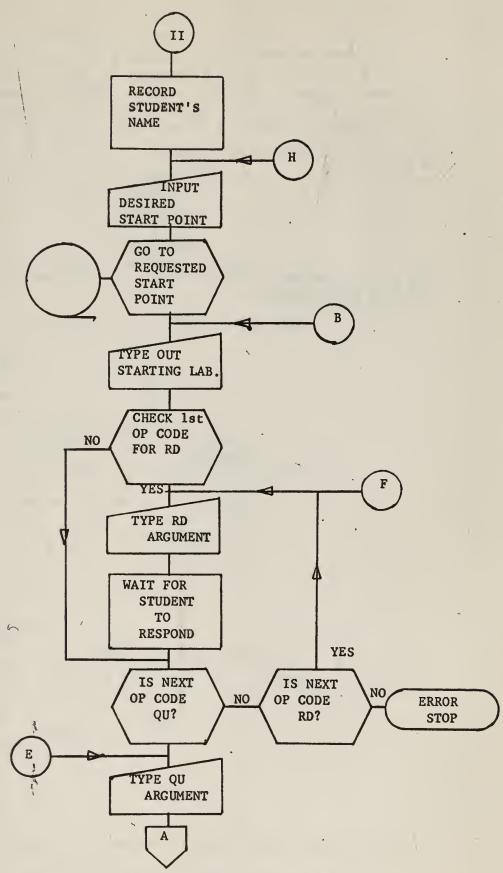


Figure 9. System Flow Diagram - Student Mode (Page 1 of 3)



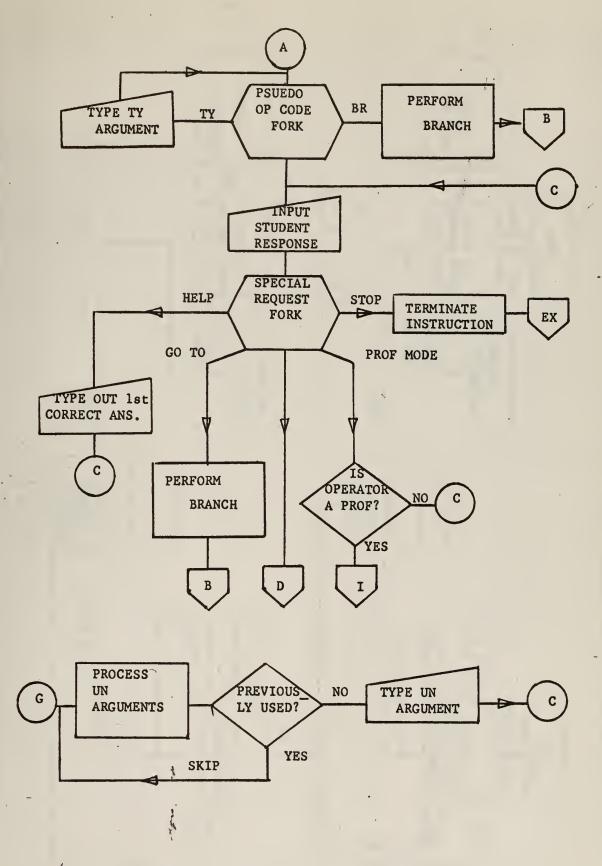


Figure 9. System Flow Diagram - Student Mode (Page 2 of 3)



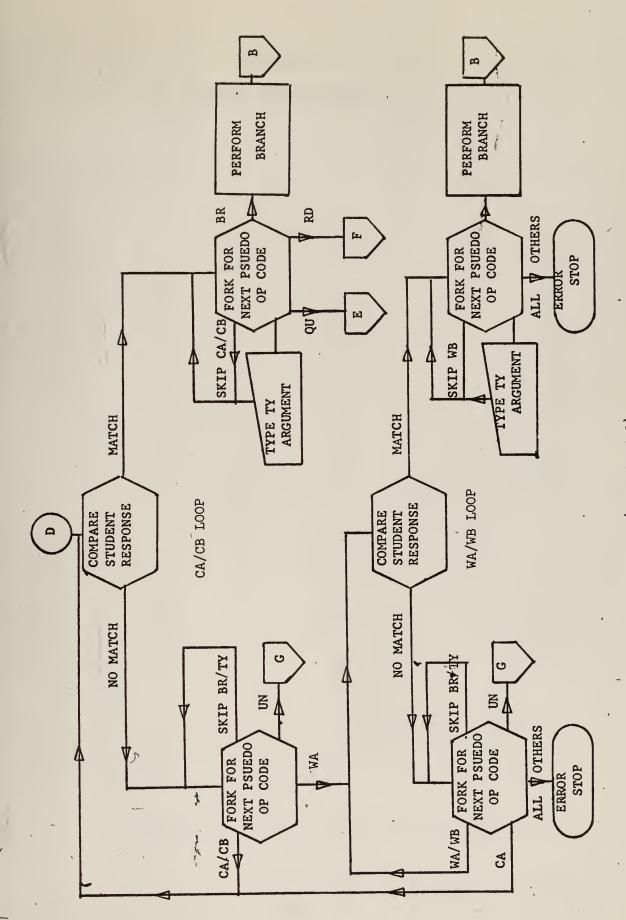


Figure 9. System Flow Diagram - Student Mode (Page 3 of 3)



## APPENDIX V COMPUTER PROGRAM LISTING



COMPUTER ASSISTED INSTRUCTION STUDENT AND INSTRUCTOR SECTIONS 28 APRIL 1965 P.D. STOGIS						EXIT JUMP ALL SUBROUTINES BCD-OCTAL CONVERSION OBTAIN TAPE STATUS GENERAL TAPE I/O ROUTINE BCD-TYPE CONVERSION ROUTINE INPUT TYPE AND CONVRT TO BCD	
			+50D	<del>-</del>			
<b> </b>	<b>⊢</b> ⊘		STOP	STOP	7576	292001 292002 292003 292004 292004	2500
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CHECKS ST FOR MATCH INPUT TYPE INPUT TYPE PACKS REF NUMBERS FOR LA-BR UNPACKS AND OUT ERROR MSGS SETS BUFFER TO BCD BLANKS COMPARE STUDENT RESPONSE	S M P O R E	TYPEWRITER NOT RDY	WRONG PARITY SELECTED	TAPE NOT READY  TAPE UNIT NOT AT LOAD POINT	
292000 292000 292000 292001 292001 292001 292001 292001 2001	) 	17511 17511 17515 TEMPO	2 TEMPO	TEMPO 40 BEGIN REWND	TASTAT 2 BEGIN 4240
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	TYPE = TYPE S FOR STUDENT OR P FOR PROF.	SET SYMBOL TABLE AREA TO ZERO  TYPE = TYPE O FOR OLD OR N FOR NEW  N REMAINDER  WAIT FOR TAPE RDY START LOOKING FOR CODES THAT INDICAT
1141	OUTTYP MC6 MC7 IYPIN 15 PROF 7	CON1 TEMPO 3 TEMPO 3 TYPIN TYPIN CON1 AATIND RELAY SECLAY SECLAY TASTAT TAPE 2131 TAPE TAPE TAPE TAPE TAPE
	LNSSUBPT PA	LANCTANTODONBNINA HABOINOD CANCARATODONBNINA CANCARATODONBNINA CANCARATODONBNINA CANCARATOR CANCARA
TAST5 REWND	BEGIN	PROF
1141	200250 200550 200550 2007 2007 2007 2007	50-W-DD-DD-DD-DD-DD-DD-DD-DD-DD-DD-DD-DD-D
0127	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000



READ OVER EOF	SYMBOL TABLE NOT FOUND	HIGH ORDER 6BITS	NUMBER WORDS RQD BY ST FORM LWA, +	SET STRT OF ADDI ST ENTRIES FORM LANUM				READ SYMBOL TABLE +50D	BKSP OVER EOF	BKSP OVER EOF
STAOK 1131 TEMPO		TEMP1 TEMP2 TEMP0	BCDDCT TEMP1 ST TEMP1	MATIND TEMP3	BCDOCT TEMP3 TEMP4 TEMP0	BCDOCT TEMP3 LANUM	TASTAT	TAPE 2131 STOP +	ST AOK 1 BK SP2	TASTAT 2 BKSP2
L DD S BC	701-	SC S	-DAOAH		-ararr	-aah	-dNt	Q	×⊦	NZ NE
SEOF						F C	<u> </u>	ST	STAOK1	
001091	-1000-0	-1-20 -1-20 -1-20 -1-20 -1-20	00000-00000-	1000°	-00000 -00000	2000	-010 -040	してとり	0 (2 (C) (C)	-01010 040W
00000	VAAAAA	200000 200000 4000000000000000000000000	ころろろろう	1000c	ころろろろろころろろろろろろろろろろろろ	いててていること	こうてって	1000c	70/00 0000	2000 2000



READ OVER EOF OUTPUT (YOUR LAST CGURSE ENTRY IS )	INPUT COURSE LINE	+50D EXECU CONTROL TYPEWRITER JUMP IF NO EOF READ BKSP OVER EOF		5	TYPE = CR, TAB, UC, COLON	NEW CHARACTER ALSO IN TEMPO
TASTAT SEOF1 OUTTYP	TASTAT 2 TAPE 2131	STOP STOP CONT CONT RCNT3 BK P2	TASTAT 2 START 1121 1131 STOP	BUFIND TYCON RCRS	OUTTYP MC8 MC13 BLKBUF CASE	TYPIN 45 CRA
THE TANTAL ALBERTAL	PTA NZB PTA JP I	DE SELECTION OF THE SEL	NZB ZJF LDC	PTA JPI JFI PTA	LOPI SCHOOL	SSPI SBI SBI SBI SBI SBI SBI SBI SBI SBI SB
	RCRS	CONT	BKSP2 SEOF1 CONT3	START		

ш



SET LOWER CASE IN OUT BUF	CONVERSION IN A AND TEMP2 EOB CHK CR CHK	ERROR MSG FOR CR IN MIDDLE OF LABEL	BCD LC/SPACE	BCD FI
R VO PP I T C H I T C H M P 2 C K D C C K D C C K D C C K D C C K D C C K D C C K D C C K D C C K D C C K D C C K D C C C K D	MC PIN PO IN	LLIM +2 IN +2 ITYP CDP	NZZ	MATCH TEMPO 1EMPO 6671 CHKSTU
10A TOP TOWN TO	T AP T	NAMMO LLL		6-H-A О 6-Е-ША
CNIPADNIPADNO C	ANSOR STATES OF THE PROPERTY O	ON PHENO	<b>-00</b>	NZF NZF NZF
CRA		LAIN		
0000-000-00000000000000000000000000000	0-0-0-0-0-0		NO00	しくのととれ



BCD NI BCD S/EOB	BCD ST REMAINDER	BCD UD		JUMP IF NOT FLAGGED AS LAB DUPLICATE ERROR LABEL MSG	INSERT LA FLAG	
11 457 457 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	MATCH SYM 1 3331 3331	MATCH TEMPO 2464 MATCH	SYM DIGIT STDUMP	NOMAT MATCOL 6 OUTTYP M3	M4 RELAY 4000 MATCOL	TEMPO
S B C S B C	D T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	NOOB NI	HULL HOLD	L P P L N N	JPI LDC RAI LPC	STO
	CHKSTU		SYM		X5	
0004-000 104424044 104424044 104424044	NOMOHONON	2-2-000	OCCUPOCO	2000VG	10000NON	-NOW
14M2-0465 2000000000000000000000000000000000000	こととととここころ	tttcommu ttttt	こらられれてもなり	りらうりううう	ンりりりりりりょ	イン C

BEL



SET LOCA OF LA NO. IN OUT BUF	OUT TYPEWRITER LINE	GREATER THAN 777 OCTAL		TRANSFER NEW LABEL TO ST	WRITE EOF	
JL ND	+50D	~~	ONI		N.	JF
BUFCOL BUFIND NUMPK	STOP STOP STAR 1777	LANUM 4000	MATIN	NATAMENT STATES TO THE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATES TO THE STATE STATES TO THE STATES		7777 NUMBUF
ELPSAL XPHHONO CHADNO	PTA JPIA SBC	N S E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E	STI	A S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	<b>NONOHX</b>	LDC
	NOMAT				STDUMP	
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FORM NUMBER OF CELLS USED BY SYMBOL TABLE	CONVERT TO BCD			
NUMBUF +1 Z2 Z2 NUMBUF +1 Z4 NUMBUF +2 Z4 LANUM TEMP3 TEMP3 TEMP3 TEMP3 TEMP3	ECB	TEMP4 7 FEMP6 DECBCD	TEMP4 TEMP6 DECBCD	TEMP4 TEMP6 DECBCD
L DC	-vallan-	R P P S P S P S P S P S P S P S P S P S	SLC PSLLLC TSPTTPSSS ASTADNAS	L DN STD JPIA
######################################	25 77 76 76 76 76 77 70 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71	702 202 202 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 2	23 2012 2012 2014 2014 2014 2014 2014 2014	7-10-150 20-10-150
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		RETURN FOR LANUM PASS DUMP ST CODES	OUTPUT SYMBOL TABLE	DELAY LOOP **	START NOT A LABEL ROUTINE	TAB
	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +		+3 +50D			
	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 4 2 4 NUMBUF	M DE MIN	NEC	RESU	TASTAT ZEMP7 STOP	BUFIND ON/OFF SWITCH 75 TEMP2
RAM	NALALALAL BADADADAD CBNBNBNBN	LZ L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L	LPALL	NADN EXCB	LUNUPA	STOD STOD STOD STOD
η 7			RESUM	<b>™</b>	N N N	
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62	0-46/14 WN0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-	とうらうらんできること	\$\\ \phi \\ \p	14666 14666	77777	7777



LOWER CASE SKIP TYPIN OF 292005	DECREASE BUFIND TO COMPENSATE FOR PACK ROUTINE CHECK FOR NORMAL OP CODE TY CHECK	UN CHECK		QU CHECK	RD CHECK	
PACK 76 TEMP2 PACK 6 CEXIT TEMLTR 1 Z9Z005 +4 PACK TYPINP	PACK I BUFIND BUFIND 2330	NORMOP 115 NORMOP 214	NORMOP NORMCP 1645	NORMOP 275	NORMOP 140 NORMOP 1000	NORMOP 65 BRNOP
HACKLOHOL HAKAI	NEREL E	ZJF SBC ZJF SBC	7070	<b>⊃</b> ∞	ZJF SBC SBC SBC	ZJF SBN ZJR
07705 07707 07707 07717 07717 07717 07717 07727		+ 24657 	-212451 -2225	-000	010101010 010121010	22204 23-04



CA CHECK	CB CHECK FN CHECK		TYPE=NOT LEGAL CODE	RESET BUFIND	TYPE= 1 SPACE						OUT TYPEWRITER LINE		RESET BUFIND	
0 -	NORMOP 1 NORMOP 263	NORMOP	OUTTYP	M3 RELAY BUFIND	OUTTYP MC13	AC 14 20 TEMP2	PACK	TYPINP		17 17 NXLN	AP	\$10P \$10P \$0N12 \$10P	BUFIND	BLKBUF NXLN 55 TEMP2
SBC	ZJF ZBN ZJF SBC	7	- C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C	ADDI	<u> </u>	OH	-0.	-0-1	-a 0 a	NSZS SZBZB SZBZBZ SZBZBZ	-a	707		A D N D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D
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BESET BUFIND	ROUTINE TO WORK ON EVEN SYSTEM INPUT 10 CHARAC BRANCH DESIG		TYPE=CR BEFORE EOB  ADD 2 TO SKIP OP CODE
+500		<del>-</del> 2	<b>m</b>
A CK TILLE TAOPIE TENE	PACK 100C 10C 10C 10C 10C 10C 10C	TYPINP TEMPZ 36 MPZ 37 MPZ 17 IN BRLIM BRLIM BRLIM	MU MS RELAY STOP BU FCOL MATCH 1
PATO PATO PATO PATO PATO PATO PATO PATO	OFFEDFFE OF	NANSKE PLP TUXOLBUNDIATA TUXOLBUNDIATA	-a an HHAH
BRNOP	BRLIM		BR IN
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30000000000000000000000000000000000000	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	-0100001111100000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000



	RESET				FLAG AS BRANCH			LOCA IN PACKED OUT BUF	ADD DESIG NO. TO PACKED LINE				SET DESIG NUMBER ADD BR FLAG		AND SHIFT NEW	
<del>-</del>										+50D						
STOP	BUFCOL	NOMAT 1 MATCOL	3 MATCOL	2000	MATCOL 777	TEMPO	BUFCOL	BUFIND	NUMPK	TAPE 2111 STOP STOP	ANN	2	LANUM	MATCOL	BUFCOL	TEMPO MATIND
TDC	HOO	NZ N	こりので	70	RAI	-	L C L C L C L C L C L C L C L C L C L C	0-	- a. r	-a.	A D D S B C		LDDD	STI LCN STC	00	STO
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DESIG TO SYMBOL	TABLE			TYPE= TYPE LAST NAME				TYPE= TYPE DESIRED 4 DIGIT START NUMBER		INPUT 4 NUMBERS AND EOB	
MATIND	MATINO MATINO MATINO 134 TINO 5	TEMP1	NAMBUF	NAMBF OUTTYP MC1	UO	TYP INP	NAMBE 7	OUTTYP MC2 MC4	BUFIND	CASE ON/OFF SWITCH 5	
STO	ONAANO 6 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	006 NZB	707	STD	LCN	A I NI	NAANU NAOOTO	AU C	STO	CNODO CNODO SCHOOL SCHO	PTA
			STUDNI					11910			
1207	05W50050 001272 001272 005W5050	5-10 02-10	20	0000	00000 00000	の名の	ロのことの	-0000 -0000	日の名	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	00
77	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	700	22	12222	いろろり	ころろろっ	ことなると	とろろろろろろろろ	ヤヤヤ	246744 200000 111111	252



END OF COURSE

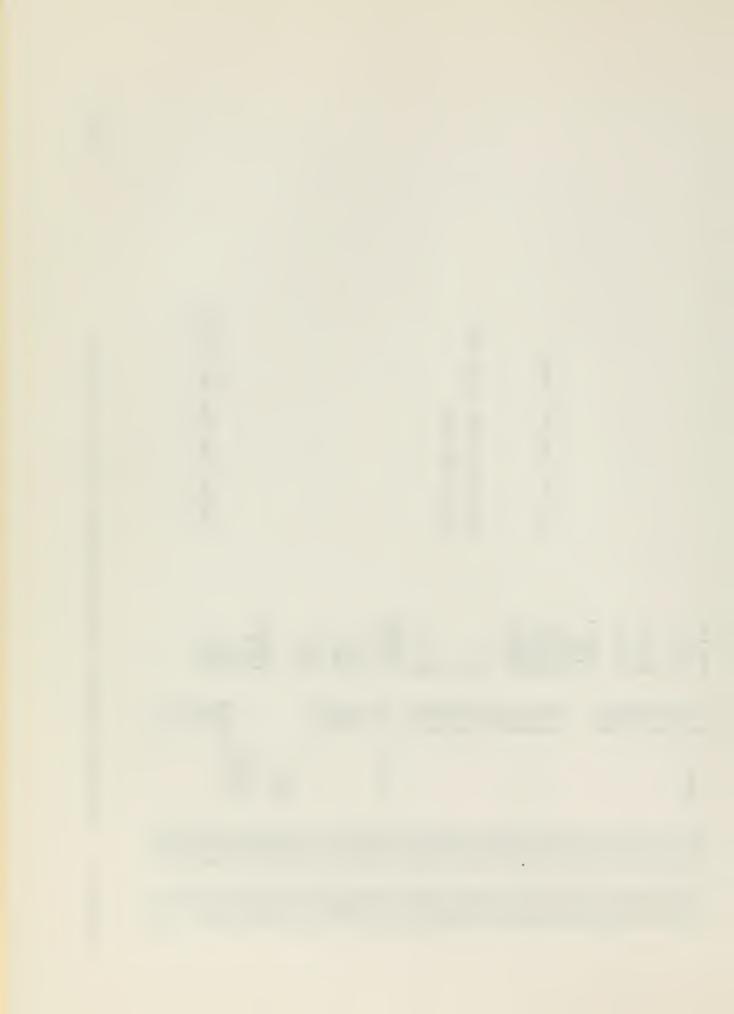
	DO NOT AC	WAIT FOR		CHECK FOR
A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	NO TO	22 2 5 0 CN TR 1 1 A SRCH CR SBUF	FWA3 LWA3 TAPE 2131	11146 20114 2013 21134 2 1134 2 2 1134 3 2 1134
MARK PUPU NUZBU PUZBU PUZBU PUZBU PUZBU PUZBU	LODHXXZ	LPN ZJF LPN NZB NZB LDN STD JFI	SSTE STE STE STE STE STE STE STE STE STE	NOA
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RDY

AND TAPE

RDY

CEPT 0000



	SAVE ENDING ADDR +50 OF COURSE BLOCK READ IN BEFORE EOF	START INDEX ON EACH COURSE LINE CHECK 1ST REC FOR LABEL		TYPE = CR	CONVERT BCD TO TYPE, EXIT AT CR AND SET UP OUTTYP	D STORE LABEL NO. PRESENT BLK	SKIP TAB/LC	SKIP RD OP CODE	
77 +	+5					++			
X0	FWA3 50D 50D START2 LWA3 CASENT CRSBUF	TYPBUF BUFIND TYPBUF 7620	CR SERR	E	MC9 TYCON	DECOCT CRSBUF CRSBUF TEMPO LANUM	ADVLNE BUFIND BUFIND 5164	QU TAB/LC BUFIND	TYCON ADVLNE EOBFLG
	LSLNRLR DYDRBBNB COBBBNB	STD STD LDI SBC	ZJF PTA JPI	1	PTA	-a 0-1	NEALY BUDIA	NG DAG NG DAG NG NG DAG NG DAG NG NG DAG NG DAG NG NG DAG NG NG DAG NG NG DAG NG NG NG NG NG NG NG NG NG NG NG NG NG	·alea0
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LOOP FOR ALL LINES OF RD CHKING FOR EOB RESPONSE TO RD TYPE = CR SKIP TAB/LC	QU RD REMAINDER ANOTHER RD	SKIP OP CODE	SKIP TAB/LC  TY  ROUTINE SAME AS FOR GU	M M
MORE +1 TYPINP 36 OUTTYP MC8 MC9 BUFIND	5024 QU 140 MORE -2 CRSERR	TAB/LC BUFIND TYCON ADVLNE BUFIND	E08FLG +1 QU +1 BUFIND 2330 QU -2	
LA CPNSCPAC DO PARBATC	S B C S B C	OU PLPATADLA SPATADLA SPATADLA	LDD ZJB SBC ZJB SBC	C B TNBFN



CA NOT FIRST MAJOR FOLLOWING QU	TYPE = LC	START OF INPU RESPONSE			PACE	SAIP SPACES EOB REMAINDER	CR REMAINDER		PACK IN EOB	TYPE = CR		BCD ST	on OS		TYPE= INSTRUCTION TERMINATED
CRSERR	OUTTYP MC12	-0	BUFIND ON/OFF SWITCH	CASE	TYPINP 20	97	17 INRES	PACK 12	PACK	OUTTYP	MC9 RESBUF	TEMPO 2223	A1 TEMPO TEMPO LALZ	A2 +7	MC5.1
PTA	- Q.	T DC	STOD STOD	レート	-a.a.	<b>700</b> -	つのして	-d N+	-0.1	- a	TDC	STD LDI SBC	NZF AOD CROI	7	J P I
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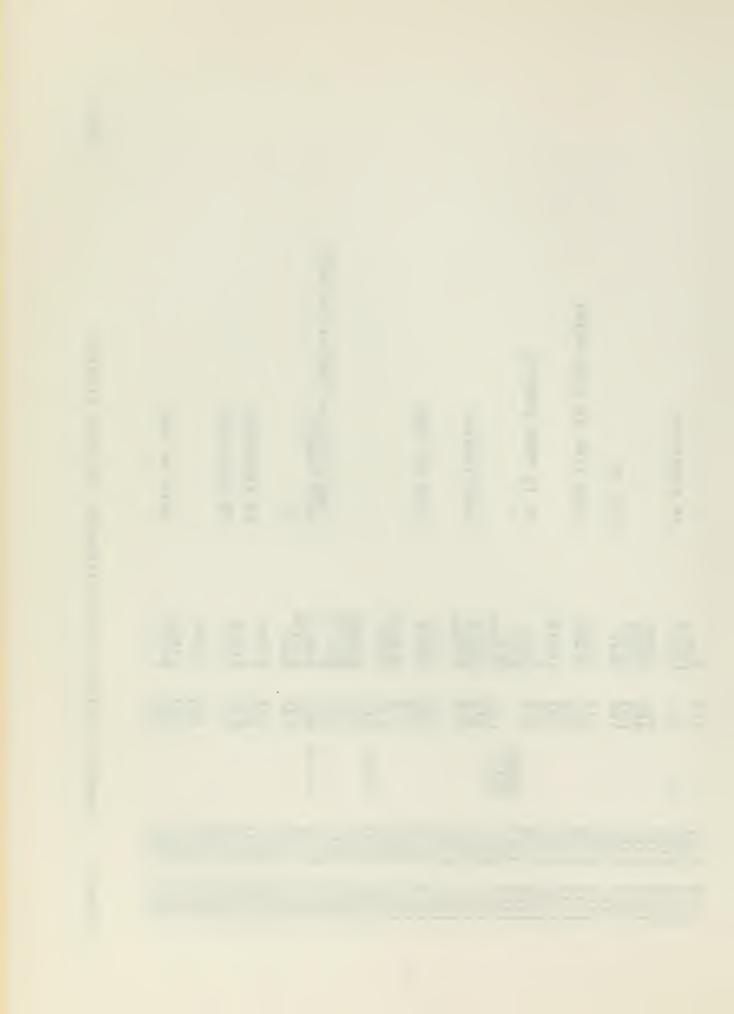


S

GO REMAINDER	BCD TO	HE REMAINDER	BCD LP	HELP ROUTINE. LOOK FOR CA	SKIP TAB/LC CA		TYPE=THE CORRECT ANSWER I	SKIP OP CODE	
FIRST 4523	A2 TEMPO TEMPO 2346	ACONT DECOCT RESBUF +3 0 CNTR1 BRX	A3 TEMPO TEMPO 4347	ACONT CR SBUF	TEMP7 TEMP7 6361	4 50D TEMP7 6	$\supset \cup \cup$	TEMP7 TEMP7 BUFIND	TYCON
SBC	N A D D S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L	NZF AOD SBC	NZF	STD ADD LDI SBC	RADDINA PREDICT	- a	SACO	-a
Al		A 22							



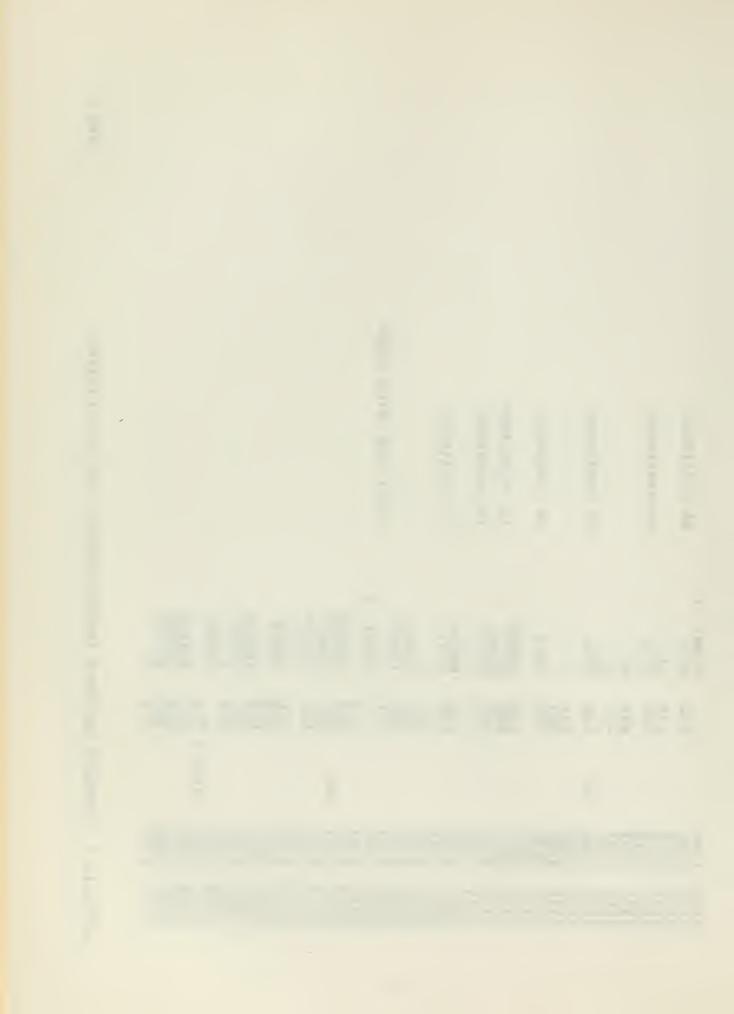
PR REMAINDER	0	SKIP TAB/LC	LINE DOES NOT CONTAIN OP CODE SKIP TAB/LC CA	CB REMAINDER TY REMAINDER SKIP OP CODE
INRES 5663 5663 TEMPO TEMPO 4666	REWND1 TASTAT 2 RELY 1161 OLD TYPBUF	IN II NO	ADVLNE BUFIND OPLINE 4 BUFIND 6361	RIGHT 1 RIGHT 3745 ADCHK TAB/LC BUFIND
JFI SBC NZF AOD LDI SBC	ST CNCPEN STD TRAPERS	L DC	SBD NZBD NZBD NZBD NZBD NZBD NZBD NZBD NZ	ZJB ZZBN ZBN SBC SBC PTA PTA PTA
A3	REWND1 RELY ACONT	RIGHT	GDAGN	
71 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	00100000000000000000000000000000000000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	10インサロンミックのアロション・マンファロションサーク・アファンション・アファンション・アンション・アンション・アンション・アンション・アンション・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン	024013603111 024013603111 024013603111
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		CONTAIN OP CODE					
AD REMAINDER	BR REMAINDER	LINE DOES NOT	RD REMAINDER	QU REMAINDER		SKIP TAB/LC	SET UP RESCOM
TYCON ADVLNE EDBFLG GGAGN +13D 3634	2 1133 BR	ADVLNE BUFIND OPLINE 4 5164	7 44 5777	3 MORE -2 7637	20 QU -2 ADVLNE BUFIND OPLINE	4 BUFIND BUFIND 6362	SUFIND TEMP3
JPI JPI LDD ZJB NZB ADCHK SBC	NUBLY +	L D I S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	NZF ZJF SBC	NZF JFI SBC		28 00 01 8C	NZF LOD STD JFI
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WA REMAINDER	UN REMAINDER	NX REMAINDER	BR REMAINDER	AD REMAINDER TY REMAINDER	CA REMAINDER	START NEW CA/CB BLOCK				
ACONT +3	WA 7563	1 X UN 20 62	2 1522	WRONG 65 WRONG 4143	WR ONG 4031	O CO MA CANA H WA	AD VLNE BUFIND OPLINE 4			
SBC	ZJF SBC	NZF JFI SBC	NZF HLT SBC	ZJB ZJB SBC	ZJB SBC	NOTE HACHO HOHANE H	LOI SBD NZB			
		×z				WA RIGHT1				
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SKIP TAB/LC TY SKIP OP CODE	) AD REMAINDER	BR REMAINDER WA REMAINDER	WB REMAINDER	SKIP TAB/LC	WA REMAINDER UN REMAINDER						
	0 +										
THE C ST	1 Y C O N A D V L N E O B E L G G O D A G N 1 1 2 2 3 6 3 4 4 N 1 2 2 2 3 4 4 N 1 2 2 2 3 4 4 N 1 2 2 2 3 4 4 N 1 2 2 2 3 4 4 N 1 2 2 2 3 4 4 N 1 2 2 2 3 4 4 N 1 2 2 3 4 4 N 1 2 2 3 4 4 N 1 2 2 3 4 4 N 1 2 2 3 4 4 N 1 2 2 3 4 4 N 1 2 2 3 4 4 N 1 2 2 3 4 4 N 1 2 2 3 4 4 N 1 2 2 3 4 4 N 1 2 2 3 4 4 N 1 2 2 3 4 4 N 1 2 3 4 4 N 1 2 3 4 4 N 1 2 3 4 4 N 1 2 3 4 4 N 1 2 3 4 4 N 1 2 3 4 N 1	65 3 1 8 8 44 07	A LINDE	BUFIND BUFIND 2662	WA 1 WA 7563	S					
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NX REMAINDER		BR REMAINDER	AD REMAINDER	TY REMAINDER	CA REMAINDER		START NEW CA/CB BLOCK	SKIP OP CODE	MAKE SPACE FOLLOWING UN OP CODE ZERO WHEN UN IS USED						
2062	2	1522	WRONG1 65	4143	WRDNG1 4031	S BUFIND TEMP3	ACONT +3	CR SERR BUFIND BUFIND 7700	USED BUFIND 77 BUFIND	TAB/LC	TYCON	ADVLNE EDBFLG UN +12	TYPBUF	INRES	ADVLNE BUFIND OPLINE USED
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BCDOCT SPECIAL CON- VERSION FOR NUMBER OF WORDS IN LA-BR SYMBOL TABLE TEMPO HAS TWO BCD CHARACTERS LEAVES OOXX IN A	CHECKS TAPE STATUS FOR READY RESULT IN A REGISTER	TAPE SET EXF CODE
RETURN TEMPO	2 1141 2 16MP5	2 RETURN RODRWR
Z9Z00 Z9Z00 Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z	Z9Z002 ADN STD STD EXC INA JPI	REM REM REM STD STD STF
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T IN OR	IN OR OUT CODE  NO EOF OR PARITY. TAPE READY  TAPE NOT READY	EOF READ. 0020 IN A PARITY ERROR ON 3 READS	-1 WAIT FOR READY	
20 ADD ADD 300R ADD ADD OR REMEMBER BODR REMEMBER BODR REMEMBER BODR WENN NN	26 EXIT 24 50	EXIT PARSW 2 BKSP. TAST.	2 ADDR RDORWR 4444	PARSW RDORWR RETURN
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	ВСОТУР		OUTPUT SPACE FOR EOB				
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STF	COLUNC CO	NZB ERR JPI	MITMOH	-amni		NONTO 10-1000 10-1000 10-1000	-0.0020	NBODAC
		RETCH	292005	CNA	ć S	٥	CNC	CNC
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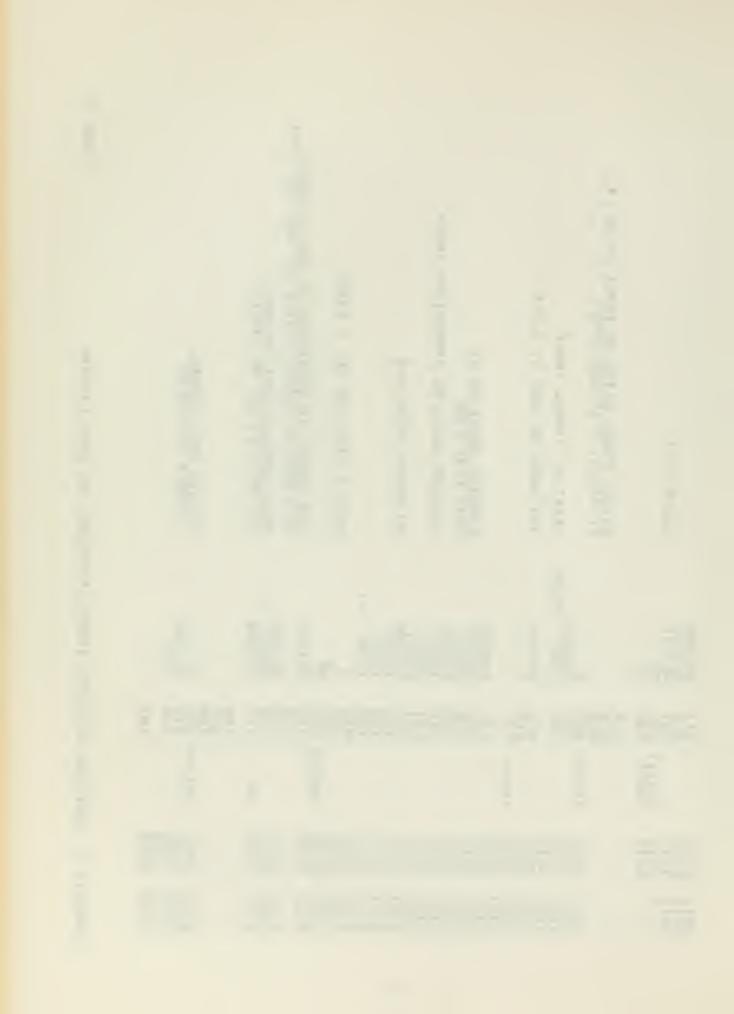
JUMP IF NOT 2ND PERIOD BCD FOR EOB	COMMA CHECK	JUMP IF NO SECOND COMMA	OUT LINE ERASED MESSAGE		ERASE IN DIGIT CALL		ERASE IN STUDENT RESPONSE WHERE WAS ERASE CALL	LC/BLANK	ERASE CALL WAS IN LABEL TAB/LC REMAINDER
					2	-MARK			
17 P I N 42 P I N 36 N F 36 E X I T 16 E X I T 17 E M P 2	TEMENT R CNA TR CNG TR CNG	TYP IN CNH	DUTTYP M6 M7	TCEXIT	α.	MARK2	INRES STOP	7620	5 BLKBUF CRA 7755
ONIONINA HODIONINA SOLLONINA SOLLONINA HODIONI HODIONINA	-LONOBNI	-awn	-0	LDD SBC	NZF JFI	SBC	JAFI LDM	SBC	NZF JPIA JPII SBC
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ERASE IN FIRST OP CODE LINE	CONVERT FOR LOWER CASE		PACKS PAIRS OF BCD CHARAC - INPUT RIGHT ADJUSTED SINGLE CHARAC IN TEMP2 SINGLE CHARAC ERASE BCD 20
	CASE UC CNLC TEMLTR TEMLTR CNUC	TEMLTR TEMLTR TEMP2 TCEXIT	PKEKETITEMPA TEMPA TEMPA TEMPA TEMPA TEMPA TEMPA TEMPA TEMPA TEMPA
LCTON LLT	L DC	SPO SPO EQUI	S CHHONHOADARA
CNH	CNG	TCEXIT	292006 LOWER
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LOWER EXIT	MATCH. FINDS MATCH OF INPUT BR OR LA. IF MATCH, A IS NON ZERO START OF SYMBOL TABLE	1ST WORD OF EACH ST BLOCK	RUNNING INDEX ON ST SKIP FLAG LINE RUNNING INDEX ON TYPEWRITER INPUT	NO MATCH PAIRS 1-5	A MATCH OF ALL 5 PAIRS MATCOL TO BEGINNING OF NEW ST BLOC	T FINIS OF S ORE ENTRIES O MATCH IN A	INPUTS TYPE CHARAC. STORES IN TEMLTR
	+50 D			+		ţeem.	
BU B	2 RETURN STOP	MATCOL	MATCOL TEMPO TEMPO TEMPO	<b>TRIMINS</b>	6 1 WB 6 MATCOL	MATIND INDEX RETURN	2 RETURN 4240
S ADI	LNARR D-OHER CONKER	STD	STOP STOP STOP STOP STOP STOP STOP STOP	ENOCO	DONOA	四四コロ	I ENARRA NA X + CONKKR
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WAITS FOR INP CHAR RDY		OCTAL DECIMAL CONVERSION ENTER WITH TEMPO. RESULTS IN DESCENDING ORDER IN T1,3,4,5				
+2			<b>L</b> +			
20 292008 4220	TEMLTR	2 RETURN 001C1 C2CT C3CT C4CT C1 C1	TWD C1CT Z9 Z009 C1	F1017 F12 F12 F0 F0 F0 F0 F0 F0 F0 F0 F0 F0 F0 F0 F0		CT C4CT FOUR TETURN
L P NZB EXC	STD	SESSON SE	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	NSENDE CENTON CE	10208つ	FONDO
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2740 2761 2762	2000	40000000000000000000000000000000000000	0000000	0000000	200000	0000 0000



	DEC BCD CONVERSION INPUT IN T6 OUTPUT IN T2	NUMBER PACK	SET PACK SWITCH	PACKS LOWER CASE CODE						
TEMP5 TEMP5	RET POR PET POR PET POR PO	2 NPEXIT 2525	SWITCH 76 TEMP2	PACK TEMP1 TEMP6	DECBCD	PACK TEMP3 TEMP6	DECBCD	PACK TEMP4 TEMP6	DECBCD	PACK
	LONSING DONGERS PHU-DUNDING PHU-DUNDING PHU-DUNDING PHU-DUNG PHU-D	LSARE	HOH	STOOL	- a. r	-a-a-r	- Q. F	-a-OH	-00	7
C2CT C4CT C3CT	292010 EXI	292012								
0073 0075 0074	0222246 622246 0226 0226 046 046 046 046 046 046 046 046 046 04	9070	-2650 -2460 -0400 -0400	0000-		-0000-	-0 -0 -0	-000-	000	2
	20000000 0000000000 000000000000000000	2777	00000 00000 00000 00000 00000	00000	000 000 000	0000	900	14660	0000	



TEMP5 TEMP6 DECBCD PACK 55 TEMP2 PACK NPEXIT	1 T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	
MCCPONIALADO OPPHOPHPHADO CHADNIALADO	LNODBNAT TONION6-TODOLONGE TODOBNAT CATONS CATONION CATON	N L
NPEXIT	72 TY TY TY ST2	
2075 40075 70105 70105 70105 70105 7017 7017	00000-00000100000000000000000000000000	



BLKBUF		ECOC	CONVERT BCD DEC TO OCT 12 BIT RESULT IN TEMPO		FIRST TWO INPUT CHARAC	FIRST CHARAC	SECOND CHARAC LAST PAIR OF BCD CHARAC
STEMP6 STOP		0 E E	2 RETURN 2	TEMP6 RETURN 2 2	TEMP7 RETURN TEMP6	77 C11 TEMP6	
Z9Z014 ADN STD LDC STD	1 HO8 N	உய்ய	REM REM Z9Z015 ADN LDI STF LDM	STO LODD STEI LOTE	-00v	DOLLO	L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L
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THIRD CHARAC FOURTH CHARAC

C122 C122 C14

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jumed jumed	$\Sigma\Sigma\Sigma Z \cap LZZ \mapsto$	ΣΣΣΖΩΟΟ	ZOOLH	のマのマルマ	アロルロマロ	フルフの
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10 F 1	サンプンドロ		NOEEO			
1076	0~0~0 ただい		10-0-01 10-0-01			
MMMM	mmmmmmm		SUMMEN SINGE			

RESPONSE COMPARE

TAB/LC

PROCESS FURNISHED ANSWER



PROCESS STUDENT RESPONSE	SQUEEZE OUT SPACE	TCHING ROUTINE BNTINUE MATCH UNTIL EOB REACHE	AATCH PRE	CRS ERR	
TEMPU LOW LOW TEMP3 77 TEMP5 20 RCu	CENTURO W	O O U	TEMPS TEMPS RC1 0 RETURN RETURN	6 DUTTYP MC6 MC6	
VSSTELZSA CHIPOCAG CH	2091820	2006201	100000000	L UPSTREET LOC	REM
RC4	Σ. C.	R C		292019	
40024100 602711000 6027711000	してててくりて	らはのでうつ	FOF004400	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	
22000000000000000000000000000000000000	2021111	ころろろろろうりょうちゃりゅうちゃっちゃっちゃっちゃっちゃっと	するとなるとなると	0.465444 0.464444 4444444 0.465482	



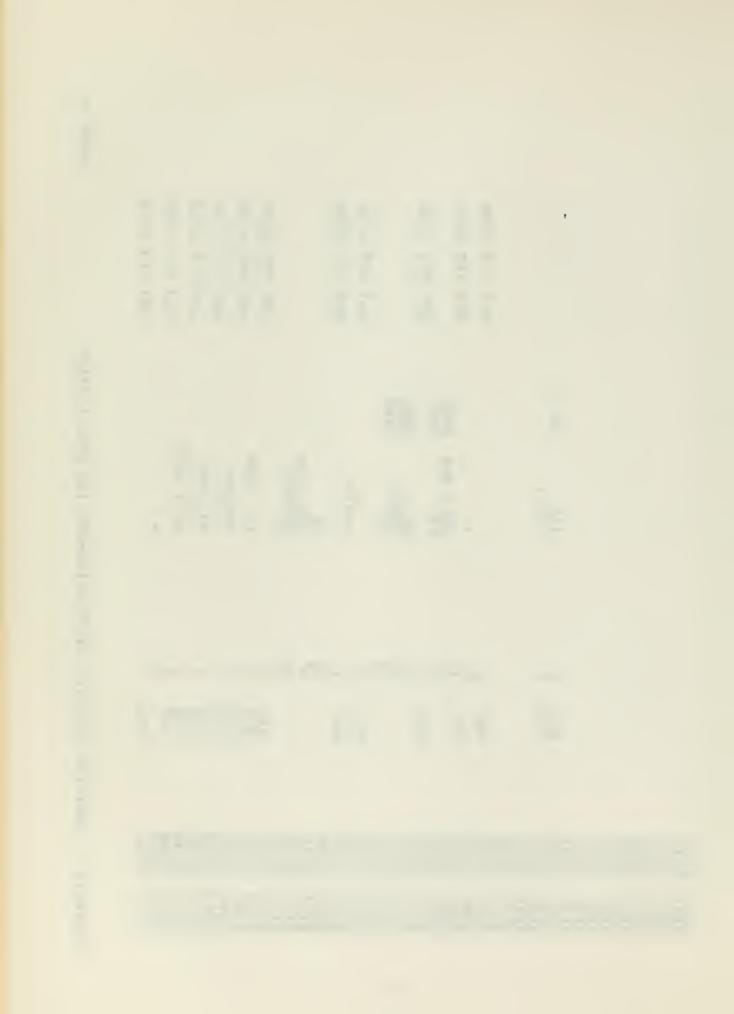
	*	
ADVLNE CHECK FOR END OF COURSE BLOCK	MUST BE A MULTIPLE OF 100 T=0 HNM  LRGIPCVEZDBSYFXAWJ8UGK9,	NOT YET USED
2 SOD TYPBUF TYPBUF LASENT ZELAY2 RELAY2 RETURN	3500 1 24D	_
LLNSSRLSAR PPZBOONONA PLITOOONONA	BB BB CS	BSS
292020	CNLC	
00000000000000000000000000000000000000	-NOtO-0-100NNt-NNM1-1-MOTNOOOMMOO-1000-100Nt-NOO-0000000000000000000000000000000	000
-0-405tm2-1 6-65555555 5-6555555 5-65555 5-6		24



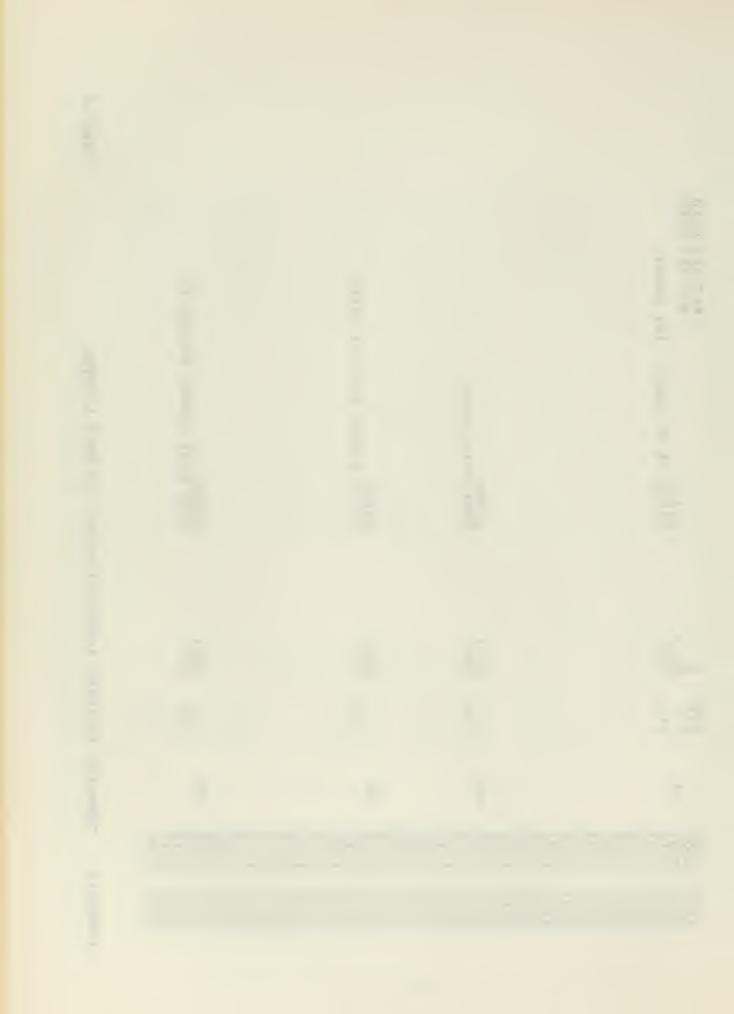
NOT YET USED	NOT YET USED NOT YET USED	NOT YET USED	OT YET USE	NOT YET USED
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85 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	855 15 855 12 76 77 76	BSS S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	no o	BCDR 18D
F-72-0000000	10000-10000000000000000000000000000000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	12000mm000	0000000000000000000000000000000000000



	NOT YET USED
SUP 8	SS SS SON WE WERE WELL WITH THE WORLD WITH THE WORL
1/2 UQK(,	QUES MRK CRCCLON TAB QUOTES QUOTES LB. SIGN PERCENT AT SIGN CENT SIGN
-12	- N- ON O O オ O O
8SS BCDR	8         8



CR/UC ERROR IN OP CODE. TRY AGAIN.	CR/UC DUPLICATE LABEL.	CR/UC NO CR BEFORE EOB-TRY AGAIN	CR/UC YOUR LAST COURSE RECORD IS
1 4547 290	4547 160	4547 260	4547 260
BSS BSS FLX	FLX	FLX	FLX
Σ	<u>Z.</u>	Σ Σ	<b>∑</b> Ω
05-140Mtmotm0400 MX000000001400 404000444000000 010401-01-01-0	0011274600 0011276000 00112760000 00112760000	OOWOTOWANOOT ROONOTOWAN TROONOTOWAN O-ROOTOWAN O-ROOTOWAN	サーフをよるのののようでののようでいます。 ひりょうしょう かいいい いっぱい いっぱい いっぱい いっぱい いっぱい とうとく とうとう こうしょう こうしょう いいいい いいいいい しょうしょう しょうりょう しょうしょう しょう



SEMICOLON/CR CR/UC L/LC INE ERASED	CR/UC TYPE O FOR OLD OR N FOR NEW	CR/UC TYPE LAST NAME	CR/LC CR/UC TYPE DESIRED
5045 4547 1157	4245 4547 270	45547 140 140	4557 4547 120
FLX	FLX	FLX	FLX
<b>ω</b>	Z Z	S	MC 2



ED.

57 247 9D bigit start number	CR/LC 547 CR/UC 1D THE CORRECT ANSWER IS	CR/LC 547 CR/UC LD COURSE ERROR.	3D INSTRUCTION TERMINAT	INSTRUCTION—COC 160 OARS LIVING
₹0	の年本	<u> वर्ष</u>	N	TED
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				۵



	CR/UC CR/UC TYPE S FOR STUDENT OR P FOR PROF	EOC OR UNAV. LAB  CR COLON CCOLON CCO	
	4557 4547 320	1657	10D 50D 50D
	FLX	۳ ×	BBSS BSSS BSSS BSSS BSSS BSSS BSSS BSS
	₩C6	MANANA MANANANA MANANANA MANANA MANANA MANANA MANANA MANANA MA	NAMBUF NUMBUF RESBUF OUTBUF
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STOP	
EQU	END
STOP CRSBUF	
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32	



This listing was generated using the OSAS system which is a two pass assembler written for use with the CDC 160 computer.

The CDC 405 card reader was used for symbolic input and the CDC 1607 magnetic tape units were used for intermediate input/output, listable output and binary output.



## APPENDIX VI

## DEFINITIONS OF SIGNIFICANT SYMBOLIC TERMS

Symbol Definition or description

OUTIND Index for the typewriter output buffer.

TYPBUF Temporary storage for the first word of each line.

LASENT Last word address of storage used by the course block

in the computer.

Last current reference number of the symbol table.

GOTO Temporary storage for the argument of the GOTO request.

EOBFLG A '1" indicates an EOB code has been encountered in the

conversion routine.

CASE A "1" flags upper case.

TEMLTR Temporary storage for the most recent input typewriter

character.

NAMBUF Index for student name buffer area.

NATCOL Variable index used in a symbol table search.

MATIND Indicates the last word address of the current symbol

table.

BUFCOL Start of course storage area.

BUFIND Index used for proceeding through course material.

OLD Start of routine that searches tape for the beginning of

the symbol table.

RST Read symbol table.

START Beginning of instructor input program.

CRA Routine to analyze the contents of the label field.

LALIM Label field character limit.

The second secon

LAIN Actual start of label field cracking.

MATCH Seeks match for entry in label field.

NOMAT Entry point when no match has been found for the label

(NOMAT1)

(branch).

STDUMP Symbol table dump to tape routine.

NCR Routine to analyze op code field.

NORMOP Normal op code has been used.

NXLN Next line.

BRNOP Branch op code was used.

BRLIM Branch argument character limit.

BRIN Branch analysis routine.

STUDNT Entry to student mode.

START2 Re-entry to student mode once established therein.

INRES Input student response.

RIGHT(RIGHT1) Entry point for a ca/cb (wa/wb) successful execution.

WRONG(WRONG1) Entry point for an unsuccessful ca/cb (wa/wb) execution.

UN Process UN argument.

BR Process BR argument. Also entered at BR + 13 for GOTO

statements.

BCDOCT Special BCD to octal conversion for the number of words (292001)

in the label-branch symbol table. Entered with two BCD

numbers in TEMPO. Leaves OOXXQ in A.

TASTAT Checks tape status. If the tape unit is ready the con-

tents of A will be zero.



TAPE (292003) This is the generalized magnetic tape read/write routine. When the routine senses a parity error, three reads or writes will be attempted followed by an error halt.

Calling sequence: p PTA

p+1 JP1 TAPE

p+2 first word address

p+3 last word address + 1

p+4 address desired for

return. Status left in A.

BCDTYP (Z9ZOO4) Converts 6-bit BCD to 6-bit type code. Input in TEMPO.

Output in A.

TYPINP (292005)

Converts input type code to BCD. Uses TYPIN as a sub-routine. Recognizes the double codes".." and ",,".

Input in TEMLTR. Output in TEMP2.

PACK (292006) Packs two BCD characters into one computer word. Contains an internal switch to determine if character should go in upper or lower location. Input is right adjusted BCD character in TEMP2. Output is stored indirectly as determined by BUFIND which must be set before entry to PACK.

MATCH1 (292007) Searches symbol table for a match to the symbol just generated. The storage index for the new symbol is BUFCOL. MATCOL is the variable index for the symbol table and MATIND holds the last address of the symbol table. If a match is found, (A) is non-zero.

TYPIN Input routine for the typewriter code. Stores charac-(Z9Z008) ter in TEMLTR.

OCTDEC Octal-decimal conversion routine. Input in TEMPO.
(292009)

Result by digits of descending order in TEMP1, TEMP3,

TEMP4 and TEMP5.

DECBCD Decimal to BCD conversion. Input in TEMP6. Output in (292010)
TEMP2.

NUMPK (29Z012)

label or branch. Calls PACK and DECBCD. The input digits are located in TEMP1, TEMP3, TEMP4 and TEMP5.

The routine also adds a carriage return code at the end of the line.

OUTTYP This is the generalized typewriter output routine. The (29Z013) calling sequence is as follows:

p PTA

p+l JPl OUTTYP

p+2 first word address

p+3 last word address + 1

p+4 normal return

BLKBUF Sets the buffer area to BCD blanks. (292014)

DECOCT BCD decimal to octal conversion. First pair of BCD (29Z015) character in TEMP6. Last pair in TEMP7. 12-bit result in TEMP0.

All the second s

TYCON (292016)

Executive control routine for the typewriter output.

Calls BCDTYP for conversion and establishes an output

buffer via the index OUTIND. The input buffer is indexed by BUFIND. This routine also sets up the first and

last word addresses for OUTTYP.

TAB/LC (29Z017)

Outputs tab and lower case shift to the typewriter.

RESCOM (292018)

This routine compares the student response to the author supplied answers character by character. Spaces are ignored. The routine stops when an EOB code is encountered. Contents of A are non-zero when a match has been made.

CRSERR (29Z019) This routine sets up OUTTYP for a course error message.

ADVLNE (29Z020)

This routine steps the index TYPBUF by increments of 50 --- the number of storage words required to hold 100 packed characters. It also sets the initial value of BUFIND.

TA\_\_\_\_

All symbolic codes with this prefix refer to the tape unit.

TY\_\_\_\_

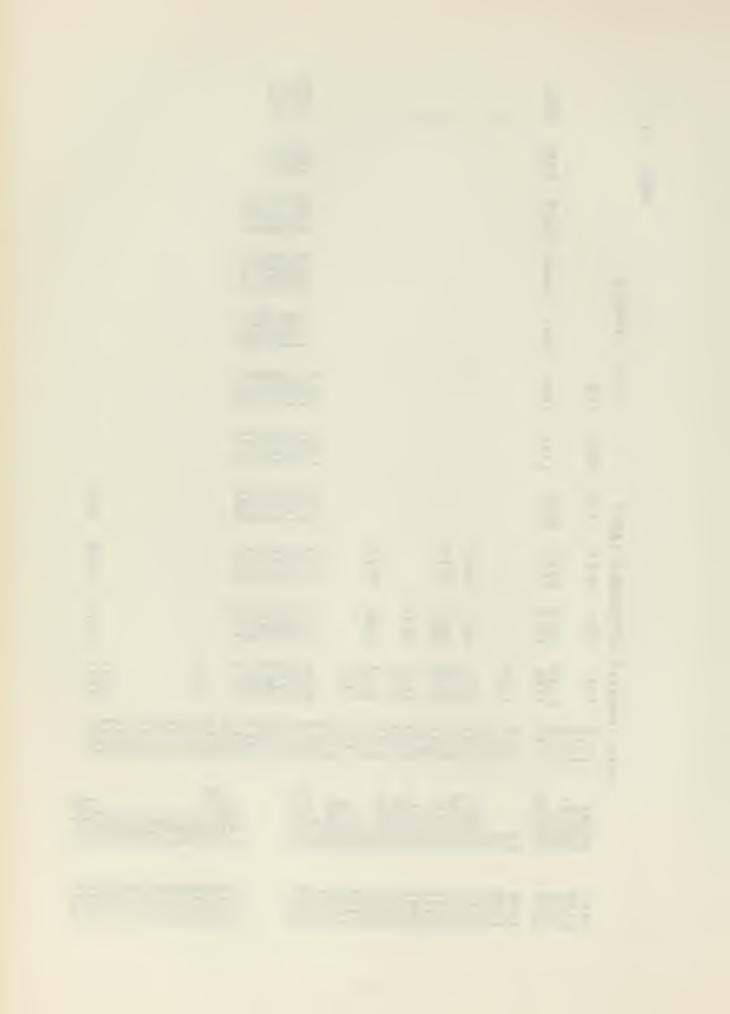
All symbolic codes with this prefix refer to the typewriter.



## APPENDIX VII SYMBOLIC REFERENCE TABLE



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<b>d</b>			2072							コープラー	325 325 326 326 326 326 326 326 326 326 326 326			
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	SYMBOLS		2026							1403	2136 23316 2551			
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		2007	1715							1433	475			
	TABLE	1754	2430							1142 0730 1420	120-			2277
		1631	2372		0240	2316		2176		1121	427			2255
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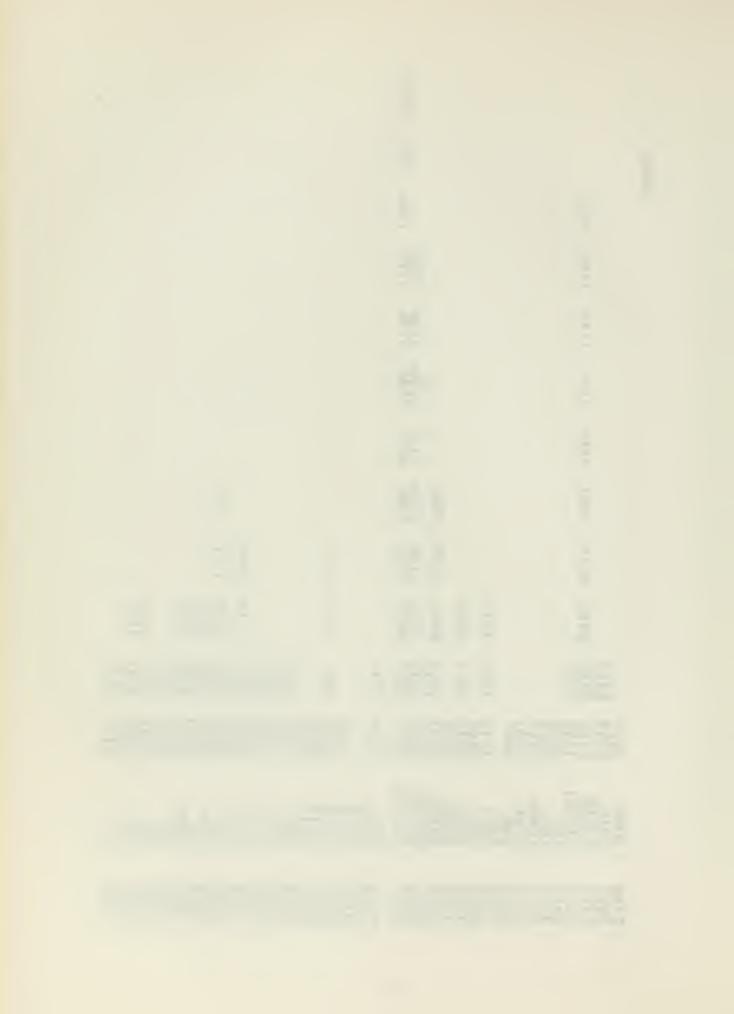
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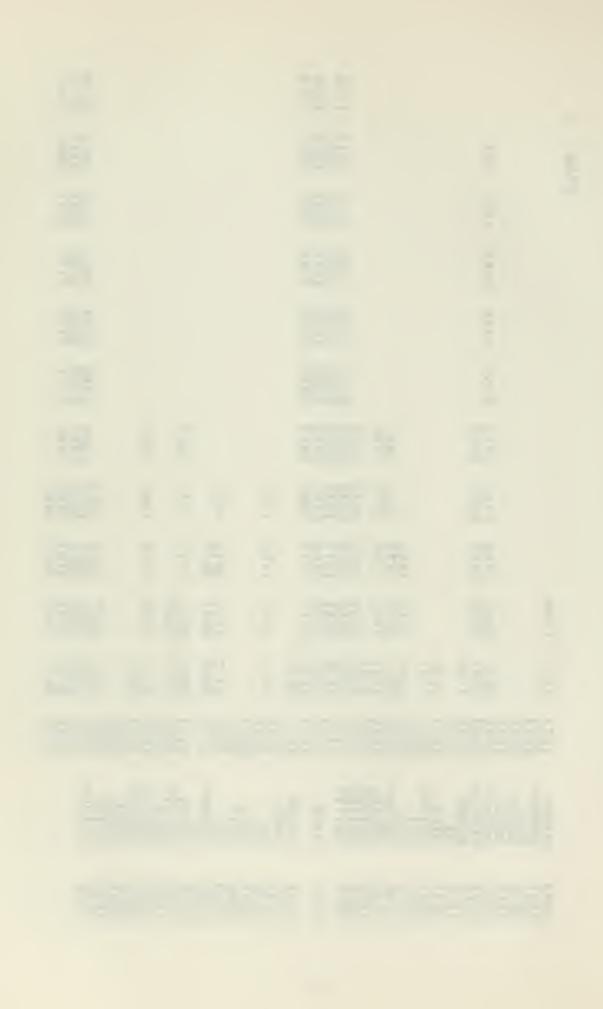


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